#### NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON FIRE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Canille. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES-CATABACT OF THE GAMBES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE SYREN BURTON'S, Chambers street-Upper Ten and Lower

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Equestrian WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Barchelor of

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Breadway-Hunchback-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon - Robben's Wife-

WOOD'S VARIETIES-Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Minstrel Hall, 444 Broadway. CASTLE GARDEN-BQUESTRIAN PPRFORMANCE.

New York, Monday, November 27, 1854.

#### To Definquent Agents.

Delinquent agents to this establishment are informed that unless they immediately settle up their accounts more suitable persons will be appointed in their pla Persons wishing to become agents of the NEW YORK promptly, and at the usual rates—twenty-five per cent Agents is the country, dealing with city agents, will

and it to their advantage to send their orders direct to the office of this paper. JAMES GORDON BENNEIT.

### News for the Pacific.

The steamship Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh will leave this port this afternoon, at three o'clock, fo Punta Arenas. The New York Herald-California edition-contain

ing all the latest news by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Agents will please send in their orders as

#### The News.

By the arrival of the Baltic we have four days later intelligence from the Crimea. The news which she brings is of a most important and exciting heracter. On the 5th of November another com bined attack was made by the Russians, on the right of the English position, by the force under Prince Menschikoff, and on the left wing by a sortie from the sarrison. The French accounts state that the enemy was repulsed with a loss of from 8,000 to 9,000 mea whilst a despatch from Prince Menschikoff asserts that the right flank of the English was attacked with success and a battery taken. No official statemen is made of the loss of the allies, but it is estimated at 5,000 men. Five English Generals had been wounded. It was reported in Paris that the French government had received a despatch announcing that e sterming of Sebastopol had commenced on the 5t under very favorable circumstances. Previou: Ras sian despatches admit that an assault was made, bu assert that the enemy was repulsed with grea clanghter. It is asserted that on the 4th November the wo ks of the allies had been pushed within one hundred and fifty yards of the walls, and a practicable breach effected. There seems to be a confusion o dates as to the first of these events—the battle be fore Sebestopol. It can hardly bave o cu red on the same day that the attempt was made to storm the

The other features of interest in these adviceare limited to the appoundements that austr and Prussia have at length come to an understan ing, (at least so assert the German papers,) and that the S anish government has resolved not t cede any section of the territory of Spain. Als tria, it is said has agreed to abstain from any an in favor of the poli y of the Western Powers which would be likely to give offence to Russia.

Owing to increased receipts, and continued mile westeer, with the absence of private letters, the market for common grades of flour was lower by shout 124c. per barrel on Saturday. Upper Luke wheat sold at \$1 75 a \$1 87. indian corn was active with sales of about 120,000 bushels at 92c a 93c. in store, and at 94c. affrat and delivered. son was heavy, but active; about 500 a 600 bales sold on the spot-390 of which were for export and 2.200 bales were sold in transitu, bound for Liver pool, and the bills for the same negotiated through branch of an English firm in this city.

The ship Valparaiso, arrived a: this port yesterday from Macao July 13, reports that the left at St Helena the bark Afton, last from Cape Lopez and Kabenda, (Africa.) with about one hundred and for ty barrels of oil on poard. The back reported that at Mozambique there were eight hundred negroes in the slave pens awaiting conveyance to the island of Cuba, and that the agents offered one hundre and twenty thousand dollars to t e master of any vessel who would take the freight, the money to b paid by a draft on a commercial nouse in this ity

Mr. R. A. Witthans, President of the German So ciety, acknowledges the receipt of six thousand four hundred dollars, in aid of the destitute emigrants moved from the wrecked spip New E.a. which has been distributed to one hund ed and fifteen persons. The sum collected having proved suffic for the purpose designed, the subscription books are closed. Each of the unfortunate emigrants has been supplied with ample clothing and a suffi cient sum of money to take them to their respective

Advices from Texas to the 16th inst. state that extensive arrangements are in progress for activoperations on the Parific Railroad, and also that the intractors are about negotiating a loan of severa million dollars, in order to complete, without de lay, the first fifty miles of the work.

The shipments of American produce have been on a large scale for the last few days, embracing about 125,000 bust els of corp., 3,000 bales of cotton. and some parcels of flour and provisions. The aggregate value of these shi ments has probably unted to about \$100,000 for the corn. \$126,000 for the cotton, and about \$30,000 or \$40,000 for other articles, giving a total of about \$256 000 or \$266 000 for the two last business days of last week. This movement must tend to depress the price of starling bills, and to check the export of specie.

THE ARTISTS' EL DORADO.- New York is de cidedly the El Dorado of foreign artists, and the same liberal spirit seems to extend all over the United States. The generosity of Americans is proverbial, and we spend more money for amusements-theatrical, operatic, and so forth-than any other nation on the face of the earth. The consequence is that we get all the best artists from Europe, along with some o the second best. They are all rewarded, however, according to their deserts-sometimes

In the best part of the season the receipts of all the Parisian places of amusement are never over seven hundred thousand francs per month. while at our regular theatres four thousand dollars a night is the average, which would make nearly as much from our theatres alone leaving concerts, balls, short opera seasons, and so forth, out of the question. Far away on the Pacific coast, in San Francisco, they have paid much more for amusements, in proportion to the population, than the gay French capital.

And so it will be apparent that New York is a much better place for artists than London or Paris. We have supported three full opera companies here at one time and every variety of amusement is catered by our managers, as

may be seen by the drama 'e summary in to-

With a hea'thy ton; of criticism to tear the mask of puffery from retenders and impostors the public taste may be much improved, and the drama will perform its recognized mission in all ages, to amuse, refine, adorn, and beautify humanity.

Our Relations with Spain-News by the Bal-

tic-Critical Posture of Affairs. In connection with the exciting intelligence from the seat of war in the East, which we putlish to-day, our full and o'r umstantial correspondences, and extracts from the European journals, touching the Soulé difficulty and our relations with Spain, may well challenge the spe ial attention of the American people and the government at Washington.

Mr. Soulé had set out through France for Madrid, in pursuance no doubt, of a plan of operations adopted a: Washington, as perfected at the congress of Ostend. One of our Paris correspondents foreshadows, with interesting minuteness, what this plan of action is most likely to be "he Cuba question is to be laid before the Cortes, (the Spanish Congress,) now in session at Madrid. An appeal is to be made from the ministry, the grandees, and the intriguing diplomats of France and England, to the representatives of the Spanish people. The Cortes, as constituted under the auspices of the late revolution, hold substantially the exe cutive as well as the legislative powers of the government. The Cuban question, therefore, is to be carried up to the Cortes It is believed that in this body there are at least thirty reliable democrats in favor of the cession o Cubs, and a majority of pliable members, one way or another. It is further believed among the Parisian diplomatic circles that the present Spanish ministry cannot long survive the meeting of the Cortes-that the displace ment of the Queen and the substitution of a regency in behalf of her infant daughter, the Princess of Asturias, is likely to follow; and that the cabinet of the regency will be a change highly advantageous to the mission of Mr Soulé.

On the other hand, we are informed by another reliable Paris correspondent, that, in advance of the return of Soulé to Madrid, an important conference had been held there between Gen. Espartero, M. Pacheco, and the English and French ambas adors, at which it was jointly determined to oppose any proposition for the cession of any portion of the territory of S. ain. This coalition between the French and English governments and the present Spanish cabinet will, then, be the first obstacle to our acquisition of Cuba. It is evident that Mr. Soulé has anticipated this impediment. however, from the fact that he intends to appeal from all ministerial and diplomatic hindrances directly to the Cortes themselves.

And what is the prospect? In connection with the critical condition of the allies before Sebastopol, and the general aspects of the Russian war, the favorable moment for a bold, dashing policy upon the Cuba question, with the Spanish government, appears to have arrived. The programme of Soulé is also well adapted to the existing pos ture of affairs, both at Madrid and at Sebastopol. He proposes an appeal to the Cortes. It successful in obtaining a favorable hearing there, the present Spanish Cabinet must give way. It can have no other alternative. The next step will be a Cabinet ready to co-operate with the Certes in the negotiation of a treaty for the cession of Cuba to the United States. This may be easily obtained, if the Cortes deire it and are supp rted by the people.

There is, perhaps, a large majority in the Cortes nominally opposed to the cession of Cuba. But Spain is poor, wants money, and her tenure of possession to the island is very precarious and uncertain. There are thirty with disposed to sell the island for a good round sum, including an immediate instalment of fifteen or twenty millions in hard cash. From the emptiness of the reasury of Her Most Catholic Majesty, there are other members of the legislative body who may be persnaded of the expediency, policy and neces-ity of ceding Cuba to the United States. In view of something of this sort, the application of President Pierce to Congress, at its last session, for a discretionary contingent fund of ten millions, to aid in the settlement of the Cuba question, may possibly have been made. What ever the object, it is highly probable that he will repeat the application in his annual message to the two houses at their re-assembling this day week. Having, too, a surplus of thirty mit lions or so in the treasury, a contingent fund of ten millions, or even fifteen, may well be spared, if with the appropriation we can have

the guarantee of the treaty desired. At all events, the plan of Mr. Soulé is, first to oust the present Spanish Cabinet, and to do what he can to establish that sort of a Spanish dynasty most favorable to the great objects of his mission. This course, we believe, according to practice, is perfectly legitimate. When one nation is in a revolutionary condition, it is certainly consistent with numerous precedents for the ministers of other nations to use their most active exertions in such a reconstruction of the government as will best advance their particular interests and their international policy with the country to which they are thus accredited. Thus, in Spain, the Eagli-h and the French legations have been v ry active in the reconstruction of the Spanish government both before and since the late revolution. And why may not our minister set himself deliberately to work for a change to his advantage. if the existing condition of affairs will justify the experiment? If he remains in Madrid a month, at any rate we may count upon a revolution in the Cabinet, and perhapa regency in lieu of the Queeu. If there are obstacles in the way of a great desidera tum, they must be removed. And if our surplus funds in the treasury can be advantageonsly devoted to this work, why not? What is there in the usage, of modern diplomacy to prevent it?

When Mr. Soulé first left Paris for M drid. with the declaration that te went out with " a hundred millions in one hand and war in the other." it was no idle threat. He had the money and the war at his discretion. His late move ments, and the results of the congress at Ostend, prove this, in spite of the opposition of Marcy. Falling, therefore, of a treaty of peace with Spain, he still may succeed in a rupture. which may answer his wishes even better than the quiet purchase of Cuba. It was thought at Paris that he might possibly be turned back from Madrid with his passports. But, upon reflection, we fear the Spanish Cabinet will have too much sagacity for that. Soulé will most probably be received; and if so, he may be ex pected to resume his diplomatic functions upon such a basis as will give re Co'se in 'ese than six months, r a rupture with France and Spain. A rupture a uld be most in accordance with the congress at Osten 1 an the revolutionary league of the L ndon raugees; but ou minister may consent to perce if Spain will agree to sell. Not otherwise, we venture to say-not otherwise.

Upon either alternative, peace or war, the present aspect of affairs on the Continent—the dreadful work at Sebastopol-the mpotence of the revolutionary conspiracies of France, Germany and Italy-the stubborn strength of Russia, and the suspicious attitude of Austria, all contribute to give our Minister the whiphand at Madrid. Consequently, we shall not be surprised if we shall have acquired Cuba, or a rupture with France and Spain. "in less than six months."

# Exciting News from Europe—Another Diss trous Victory of the Allies.

The allies have gained another great victory before Sebastopol, but it is a victory which like that of the monarch of Epirus, will not, we fear, bear repetition. One or two more such triumphs and the altied forces will melt away like the hosts of Sennacherib. Instead of songs of triumph and shouts of exultation, this fresh success is welcomed in England and France with manifestatioes of donot, anxiety, and even openly expressed apprehensions. The French Emperor imposes re straints upon the unseasonable gayety of his court, and the volatile population of Paris is for once looking grave at the alarming turn which the Crimean campaign is beginning to take : while in England the public mind is filled with gloomy forebodings, and even the government journals do not hesitate to give utterance to the misgivings which it inspires.

And well may the people of England and France feel troubled at the prospects which the Russian war is gradually disclosing to them. In the blind calculations of their national egotism, in the arrogance of their military and naval prestige, and in the pride of their combined resources, these two great nations, which claim the honor of marching side by side at the head of civilization, have made the fatal mistake of underrating the power and resources of the formidable enemy they have undertaken to cope with. They fancied that a nation of nearly seventy millions of inhabitants, hardy, vigorous, enterprising, and impressed with a superstitious faith in the greatness of its own destiny, was to be overawed by the terror of their threats or overrun and subdued by their arms, with the same facility as the nomadic tribes of the African deserts, or the effeminate population of Hindostan. They are beginning at last to discover their error. Their arms, though thus far succesaful, are gradually exhausting themselves in prodigious though disproportionate efforts. Their strength is wasting away faster than it can be recruited-from home, even with all the advantages which they possess of facility of transport by sea. As a proof of this, we may cite the fact that out of the thirty thousand English troops who were originally embarked on this expedition, it is estimated that only one third of the number now remains. Between the effects of the climate, hardships, disease and losses in battle, we may presume that the same prouds bave been made on the other contingents. If these, then, have been the results of the partial advance made towards the objects of the expedition what will they be when the winter comes to add its severity to the suffer ings which the troops have already endured and when, emboldened by the superiority of their numbers, which are daily swelled by the arrival of fresh reinforcements, the Russians barrass and cut them up by frequently repeated attacks, each engagement decimating their ranks, not by hundreds but by tho isands, and each victory being infinitely more calamiton

than a defeat? Such, at present, is the perspective that the Crimean campaign holds out. The battle of the 5th of November-the details of which we give elsewhere-judging by the cautiously worded despatch of General Canrobert, which is as one-sided as any official document can be, must have been quite as disastrous to the allies as to the Russians. It is curious that of late. notwithstanding their professed desire to give the fullest and promptest information to the public, on all matters connected with the war. a disposition has been manifested, by both the English and French commanders, to hold back specific statements of their losses. This is, no doubt, to be attr'buted to the unwillingness of their respective governments to add to the discouragement and depression which have seized hold of the public mind in both countries. General Canrobert, for instance, takes care in his despatches to give estimates of the losses of the enemy, but, although he possesses much greater facilities of verifying his own, we hear nothing of he probable amount of those sustained by the allies. The Russians, we are told, lost from 8,000 to 9,000 men, whilst the sacrifices on the part of the allies, by which this immense slaughter was effected, is covered by the generalization of a well rounded period, which may mean much, but is intended to convey little. Whether this suppressio veri occurs in the original despatch, or is chargeable to the jealous supervision of M. Drouyn de Huys or his master, it matters but little. In either case it indicates in the most marked manner the consciousness that matters are taking rather a most unfavorable turn, and that their influence upon the public mind is looked forward to with apprehension. If this assumption be correct, we are warranted in withhold ing implicit credence from the French estimate of the Russian losses. It seems to us strange and in fact almost without precedent, that if they attained the enormous aggregate stated by General Canrobert, only a few hundred prisoners should have fallen into the hands of the allies. We shall probably find these discrepancies explained when the publication of the Russian despatches provokes a closer investigation of the facts

Through the correspondence of the London Times the omission of General Canrobert's re. port is attempted to be supplied—that is to say. as far as the calculations of a non-professional writer can be relied upon. He states that the allies lost about five thousand men, the English as usual, suffering most. It will probably turn out that this first estimate is underrated, and that their loss is nearly equal to that of the Russians. Be this as it may, the victory is sufficiently costly to inspire the gravest appre hensions as to the results of another such at-

Exposed as the besiegers at present are to the danger of being surrounded by superior numbers, and of having their line of con cation with Balaklava cut off, as on a recent occasion was near being the case, we confer that we see but very little likelihood of their aking Sebastopol this winter. It is not to be

supposed that with a Much larger force in the field, and encourged b the presence of the sons of their menarch, the Russians will have taken their recent defeat so much to heart as to be content to look despondingly on at the efforts of the investing army without attempting again and again to relieve the fortress. effect of these repeated attacks will not only be to impede the siege operations, but to so weaken and cut up the invading force as to finally compel it to abandon all hope of reducing the place.

and unsatisfactorily for the allies in the Crimea, their pro pects do not eem to be improving on he side of Germany. If we are to believe the German journa's, Austria and Prussia have at length come to an understanding on the Eastern question-that is to say, an openly avowed one, for it is not quite clear that they have not been all along carrying on an underhand game, whilet making an ostensible parade of their differences. It is affirmed that Austria has agreed to abstain from any act in favor of the policy of the Western Powers which would give offence to Russia-an assertion which derives pre-bability not only from her traditional fa thlessness, but from the direct personal interest which she has in retaining possession of the Principalities in the capacity of an armed mediator. One of the principal objects of Lord Palmerston's visit to Paris is, no doubt, to come to some understanding with the French Emperor as to the measures which it may be necesary to resort to to put an end to this cautious attitude of the two leading German States, which is more embarrassing than their active hostility, since it leaves them free to watch the current of events and to cast their weight into whichever scale the balance of fortune inclines.

In the presence of such facts, it becomes necessary for us to prepare for the incidental influences which a long protracted European war is likely to bring to bear upon our political and commercial prospects. On our judicious employment of the chances that it will open to us, will depend the most important branch of the mission assigned to us as the propagandists of the demecratic principle, whilst the influx which it will bring us, of population and capital, must contribute largely to our material

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington. HE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE—MR SOULE—THE PA-CIFIC RAILBOAD—THE OSTEND CONFERENCE—BASE CONDUCT OF COL. FORNEY-THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GIBSON-BELMONT'S INEFFICIENCY, ETC

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1854. is to be kept back till the last moment, for fear some war-like intelligence should be received before next Monday week which would render it necessary to change its to n speaking of our foreign relations. The message, as no ulterior steps as regards Spain, but simply stating the result of the negotiations up to this point, namely total failure in receiving any satisfactory apology or explanations for the Black Warrior and other outrages The President is determined—that is, as far as it is pos sible for a person of his peculiar organization to hav decided opinion—that Congress must take the responsi-bility of any proceedings against Spain; whilst at the same time the Message will be filled with the usual amount of high-sounding nonsense which has characerized Mr. Pierce's former messages and his editorial in the Union.

The greatest alarm is felt by the Cabinet for fear So hould manage to kick up a row, and force the President to recommend the adoption of hostile measures. Even Marcy believes that if Soulé is treated with disrespect it must be viewed as "a national insult," whilst the contingency of his demanding his passports and quitting Spain will be tantamount to a declaration of war. Of course the Cabinet are not quite se ignorant as not dismissal of a Minister would afford no reasonable ground for belligerent proceedings; but they believe that the position which they have taken, that the acquisition of Cuba is a cardinal point in their policy, leaves no resource open but to quarrel with Spain upon the slightest pre text. The good sense of Congress is all that the country has to rely upon.

The delay in finishing the reports of the different surveys across the continent will afford the President an opportunity of avoiding committing himself upon the Pacific Pailroad question in the forthcoming Message.

The announcement of the intended change in the Cabi-net, which appeared in the Herald, created quite a flutter here. It is unquestionably true, and if the President only "sticks" to his present intention Mr. Cushing will be in the State Department before February. A call will be made at an early day in the s

the joint despatch written by Messrs. Soulé, Mason and Buchanan, as the result of the conference at Ostend, reommending the declaration that the United States must either purchase or take Cuba at once. It is not probable the document will be forthcoming, however, as the President does not intend to adopt its warlike advice.

Your publication of the contents of Mr. Buchanan's letter to Mr. Forney, last Tuesday, was read with sur prise, as it was known the letter in question was private, and that Mr. Forney must have betrayed confidence in showing it. However, he did show it to several, and its substance was correctly given in the HERALD. The adninistration must expect very little sympathy or support at Mr. Buchanan's hands when he returns home in the spring. But is it not strange he should have abused Schles, calling him lazy and incompetent, and even taking sides against him in the Peabody affair? Is

Buchanan, as two-faced as the rest of the politicians? Capt. Gibson's case is in a bad way, and we would not give a sixpence for his chance of getting any indemnity. The matter stands thus: Mr. Belmont was instructed to make a peremptory demand of the Dutch government for a pecuniary indemnity-\$100,000-for the outrage committee upon Capt. Gibson in the Netherland Indies and the Captain himself was despatched by the State Department to spur Belmont up. As far as the corresondence goes, it shows a very fair record for Mr. Bel out, though the speech of the Dutch government to wards the close, in which they unconditionally refuse any indemnity, can only be accounted for upon the supmition that our Charge had a private understanding with the Dutch Minister, that our demand was all gammon, and meant nothing. The Dutch government hav be refused any satisfaction for the outrage, Mr. Belmont communicates the result to Washington, with the remark that, having made the demand according to his in structions, and meeting with no success, he turns the matter over to the State Department, having enhanced all the means at his disposal to press it further.

One would suppose that the course our government should pursue under these circumstances was plainly indicated. They first directed Mr. Belmont to peremptory demand for indemnity. That being refused, diplomatic intercourse should at once have been, broken off, and the matter refused to Congress, with a recom-mendation that ulterior steps should be taken. But the people here have a different way of arranging their business. Capt. Gibson, some weeks ago, drew up a memo-rial stating all the facts, and recapitulating all the steps which had been taken, and requesting the Secretary State to inform him whether the matter was now to be dropped or pressed to the solution to which the govern-What think you was the reply? Why, that the Presiden was very busy, and that he could not attend to the subject till after the meeting of Congress, if then.

Without endorsing the position taken by the administration in the first instance—the demand for immediate indefaulty—it is yet evident that, having taken that ground, not to follow it up is cowardly and weak to a degree even annoying in the Pierce Cabinet. Mr. Bel-mont was directed to threaten the Dutch government. under the impression that they would be frightened into compliance. But, instead of being frightened, (thanks doubtless to Belmont's private assurance,) they snap their fingers, and swear they won't pay a guilder. Mr. Pierce at once recedes, and appears, in the eyes of the world, as a mere blusterer, ready enough to bully, but turning cowardly away upon the least show of resistance.

Yery few members of Congress have yet arrived.

News from Texas. -DEATH OF MAJOR WOOD, MTC. BALTIMORE, Nov. 26, 1853. By the arrival of the Southern mail, this evening, we

have received New Orleans papers of Sunday and Monday, containing dates from Texas up to the 16th inst. The ship Middlesex arrived at Aransas, Texas, on the 7th inst., in fifteen days from New York, with government stores and three hundred and forty-five recruits for the United States army. Some thirty of them had deserted on arriving at Aransas, and from four to eight of them were drowned on board a lighter on their way to

Corpus Christi.

The Marshall Meridian learns that two hundred hands from Georgia were arriving with carts and implements to commence work on the Pacific Railroad. It also states that the contractors are negotiating a loan of from two to three millions of dollars, and that fifty miles of the

road is to be built immediately.

The Register says that the yellow fever was still on the increase at Lavaca, and that there had been six deaths during the week. The same paper aunounces the death of Major Wood, United States Quartermaster, at dianola, from yellow ever.

The health of Galveston is fully restore

#### Avrest of a Counterfelter.

PRITEBURG, Nov. 25, 1854. A man by the name of Peter Grundy, who keeps an eyster cellar at the foot of Wood street, in this city. was arrested to-day for passing bogus coin, and, or searching his premises large quantities of counterfeit half dollars were found, and also a complete apparatus for coining.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25—6 P.M.

Flour—The receipts since our last have been quite large, but the bulk of them are consigned through. A driving storm, which prevailed throughout the day, checked business. The zales amount to about 700 bolls, at prices ranging from \$8 62½ a \$9 for common to choice, and fancy brands of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Wheat—The supply of wheat is good, and the receipts are on the increase. Holders are anxious to realize, and prices are unchanged. Sales 1,000 bunlels Upper Lake, at \$1 50; white Michigan is nominally at \$2. Corn—Of corn the supply is not large, but large receipts are expected daily. There is no demand for through shipment, it not being considered safe to sinp by canal any longer. Sales 4,000 bushels, at 76c. Oats—Oats are in good supply, but dull. Quotations are nominally 41c. a 42c. Whiskey—Whiskey is a shade easier. Sales 80 bbls. at 38c. Receipts for the last twenty four hours—11.602 bbls. flour, 51,123 bushels wheat, 22,972 do. corn, 1,740 do. barley, 312 do. rye, and 6,500 do. oats.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 25, 1854.

Cotton has been in fair demand for spinners' use during the week at irregular prices. The market is quite bare of wool, especially of fine fleeces. Prices are the same as last week. Sales 85,500 lbs. For printing cloths the market has been dull. Prices are unchanged. The sales of the week amount to but 5,000 pieces.

#### Later from Havti.

HEALTH OF PORT AU PRINCE—SANITARY REPORT OF THE ISLAND—MARKETS—A HEAVY ROBBERY—EX-PECTED ALTERATIONS IN THE TABIFF.

By the arrival of the bark Roderick Dhu, Capt. Linds ey, from Port au Prince, we have dates to the 9th of No

Capt. Lindsley reports that the city was very healthy Health is generally good through the island, (that is, the Haytien part.) Logwood was scarce and very dear at the time of sail-

Also coffee, owing to the heavy rains. There was a heavy robbery committed about the last of October, at Jacmel, in the house of S. A. Bean & Sons, amounting to \$10,000 in gold and \$8,000 in national

There will shortly be published some very important alterations in the tariff of Hayti.

#### Marine Affairs.

The steamship Alps did not sail for Liverpool on Saturday, as erroneously stated. She left on the 5th ult.

Ship Valparaiso, of Philadelphia, Rennell (reported elsewhere), Macao, July 13, Booth and Edgar, left at Whampoa ships Amity and Hindoo, for New ship Celestial, from Batavia for Padang; September 23: York ; schr Lightfoot, do .; August 8, in the Celeber Sea, crew mutined; 22d, off Angier, passed passed Cape of Good Hope; October 8, anchored off James town, St. Helena; stopped for provisions; 9th, crew broke sul; 11th, proceeded to sea, leaving five of the ring enders of the revolt on the island; shipped others in their places. Left at St. Helena; bark Ripple, Morgan, in from a ruise, with about 400 barrels of oil, to sail on the 10th. cruise south; schr. Oxford to sail in two days for he coast of Africa; bark Afton, Archer, last from Capel opez and Kabenda, with about 140 barrels of oil, put in for some more men, bound to the Mozambique Channel; an hermaphrodite brig, sent in in charge of a prize crew n suspicion, having on board shucks, provisions, master nd mate on board; sent in by H.B.M. steaffishin Philomel ctober 21, saw a whaling ship showing a signal, white Lat. 14 40 N . lon. 46 50; spoke brig San Francisco, from Rio for New York. The Valparaiso has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Charge of Robbing Dwelling Houses .- Officer Maynard. of the Fifth ward police, arrested a young fellow named Charles Butler, on a charge of having entered several dwelling houses, and stealing therefrom articles of jewstreet, with stealing from her a box of diamonds and jewelry, valued at \$110, on the 13th inst. He is also charged with obtaining admission to the home of Walli Straub, No. 20 Elm street, and stealing from the premises about \$100 worth of jewelry, consisting of a gold watch and chain, gold pencil case, &c. Most of the property thus stolen has been recovered from the various persons to whom Butler had either sold or given it. A German named Frederick Wirth, was arrested on charge of receiving a portion of the stolen property, with the guilty knowledge that it was dishonestly obtained. Both prisoners were taken before Justice Osborne, and remand-

guilty knowledge that it was dishonestly obtained. Both prisoners were taken before Justice Osborne, and remanded for further examination.

Charged with Stealing Flour from a Vessel.—Officer Kelly, of the Sixth ward, arrested a man named James Riley, captain of a lighter, charged with stealing six barrels of flour belonging to Lott & Moulton, and stored in the ship Russell, now lying at pier 17 East river. It appears that a quantity of flour was put on board defendant's vessel, for a portion of which, namely, six barrels, he has not yet accounted. He was taken before Justice Osborne vesterday, who committed him for further

tice Osborne yesterday, who committed him for further examination.

Charge of Stealing a Cask of Spirits.—A man named Michael Kerr, who keeps a liquor store in East Twenty-second street, was arrested by officer Mansfield, of the lower police court, charged with having stolen a pipe of spirits valued at \$57, from Joseph S. Adams, of No. 8 Allen street. It is alleged that Kerr sent a carman to take away the liquor before he had bought the same or had obtained the leave of the owner for its removal. He was taken before Justice Osborne, who committed him for trial in default of \$500 bail.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

FIRE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building on Sea-bring street, near Van Brunt, which was occupied as a planing mill and box manufactory by William H. Watson the building was soon entirely in flames, and making a great light, attracted the attention of firemen in New great light, attracted the attention of firemen in New York and Williamsburg, who came over to lend a helping hand. Those companies noticed present were Hose Co. No. 1 of New York, and Engine Co. No. 4 of Williamsburg. The building was entirely consumed, with contents, consisting of engine, machinery, and materials. The loss reaches about \$10,000, supposed to be insured for about half that amount. Several dwelling houses in the neighborhood were somewhat scorched.

FUNERAL DISCOURSE—THE LATE REV. DR. SPENCER.—The remains of Rev. Dr. Spencer, late the pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, were taken to the church in Clinton street yesterday, and a funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Spring. A number of the clergy of different denominations were present, as well as a large congregation, many of whom could not get into the building. The body will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, to-day, for interment.

## Jersey City News.

EXAMINATION ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.-Patrick Donelly, who was arrested on the charge of setting the building at the corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, amined before Recorder Cutter, on Saturday, and acquitted. It appeared from the evidence, that the fire oke out at half past twelve o'clock on Friday morning ; when the firemen and police entered the building, they found a heap of coals lying under the counter shelf, ing house; just above this pile of coals was a hole, eighteen inches square, from which the coals had appaeighteen inches square, from which the coals had apparently fallen; between the two houses, the weatherboarding and lathing was on fire, all of the way up to the roof. One witness testified to having heard a person in the third story, just before the alarm was given, walking about without shoes. Donnelly said he closed his store at noon, and had not been into it, when the fire was discovered; the opening in the wall had been there, he said, for a year and a half, since the removal of a flight of stairs; the insurance was \$1,550, of which \$400 was on furniture, and \$750 on the stock, which was low, not worth over \$600. The evidence was not considered sufficient to hold the accused.

ANOTHER ANNEXATION PROJECT.—An attempt will be made during the coming winter, to procure the passage of a bill through the Legislature of New Jersey, to annex another ward to Jersey City, to be called the Fifth ward, comprising all of the territory bounded on the north by the track of New Jersey Rallroad, on the east by the westerly boundary of Jersey City, on the south by the Communipaw Lane and the Plewark Plank Road, and on the west by the Huckensack River,

On the Cure of Consumption, &c, by Medi-

ested Shahaisten.

Sir—as the treatment of disease of the lungs by inhalation is attracting the earnest attention of the public and the profession throughout the United States, a few syphanations with reference to what is menn by inhalation, and the method of its employment in pulmonary diseases, the profession is the which humanity is liable, one which pre-eminently claims the attention of the public and the profession, it is that unclanchly affection popularly known as consumption. The will is so general, that scarce an individual can be found who has not in it, either in his own person or among his nearest relatives or friends, a direct and partial interest. Surely, there in the columns of the leading journals of the day for a few common sense observations on its proper treatment. The object of my remarks will be mainly to bring under the notice of the unfortunate many who are suffering from pulmonary diseases, the great efficacy of a direct application of medicines to the lungs by inhalation.

The treatment of chronic diseases the wing that it in the treatment of chronic diseases having that at in the treatment of chronic diseases having the ast in the columns of the individual of the property of the control of t

mischief, by interfering with the free and proper expansion of the lungs.

Before entering on the consideration of medicinal nhalations, I will briefly glance at the influence of climate, 'I alling, as it properly does, under the head of a remedial means, acting through the lungs. Whatever virtue there may be in the air in the vicinity of bine lorests, undoubtedly arises from the resinous and balsamic emanations with which the atmosphere is impregrated, and which the patient inhales. In some instances hese emanations are of undoubted advantage, but genrally they prove too stimulating; and in those cases where any tendency to irritation of the lungs exists, I m satisfied injury must result rather than benefit. The ame may be said of the vapor of the "sugar house," and the malaria of districts subject to the ague. Benefit having resulted in a few instances, from these influences, has induced patients to rush to them without considering that that benefit is only to be expected under precisely similar conditions of the lungs; while injury must inevitably result from all cases of different character.

I approach the consideration of "climate" with some I approach the consideration of "climate" with some hesitation, because here, again, I must join issue with the prejudices of the public and the practice of the profession. Without any regard to the streumstances of the patient, or the stage of his disease, it has become the custom to prescribe "change of climate." Nothing can be more cruel to the sufferers than this. In even the

custom to prescribe "change of climate." Nothing came be more cruel to the sufferers than this. In even the earliest stages of consumption, climate has but little influence; especially true is this if there has been spitting of blood. After this symptom has made its appearance, I never knew a case where anything beyond a temporary palliation was derived from climate—and rarely even this. If there is much cough, if there be pains in the chest, indicating irritation of the pleura, or if any part of the chest aounds dull on "percussion," the disease will only be hastened by the tedium and privations of the journey. And even where none of these symptoms are present, the change should only be regarded as placing the patient under more favorable circumstances for treatment.

In the advanced stages of consumption, after hectic fever has occurred, no act of ignorance and inhumanity can possibly be greater than to send the poor sufferer wandering over the earth. Many are led to believe they are about visiting some earthly paradise, where they will forget their cares and find a cure for their maladies; where the air bears a healing balm to the lungs, and the water quenches the hectic thirst—all nature seeming to unite in ministering to their realief. But, alsa 'experience soon dissipates "into air, thin air," this vain delusion. They dissover neither the Land of Promise, nor the cure for which they are in search; but they learn, amid bitter regrets, that they must bear the fatigues and privations of a long journey, and then hasten home—to die.

Dr. Forbes, editor of the British and Foreign Medical

delusion. They discover neither the land of Promise, nor the cure for which they are in search; but they learn, amid bitter regrets, that they must bear the fatigues and privations of a long journey, and then hasten home—to die.

Dr. Forbes, editor of the British and Foreign Medical Review, tells us that during a residence of five years at Fenzance, a place very much resorted to by consumptives, he is sorry to ray that in the great majority of cases the change of climate was not beneficial. In no case of well-defined consumption did he witness a cure, or even a temporary pallistion, that could be fairly attributed to climate! And Sir James Clark, the present physician to the Queen, bears similar testimony to the most favored resorts on the European continent.

Why, then, do medical men continue to disgrace their profession by recommending to invalids in advanced stages change of climate as their only hope, when in reality it is their almost certain destruction?

I do not mean to be understood as condemning the use of medicines through the stomach in pulmonary discases, when administered for the palliation of particular symptoms, but merely their use as a remedy for the cure of those diseases. Their proper use is by no means inconsistent with inhalation. But whatever temporary relief may be derived from such means, it is only by directly applying remedies to the diseased organ that any permanent good can be reasonably expected to result from treatment. It is surely more rational to expect the proper such that the proper such is principle, in the simplest and most direct manner possible, to diseases of the lungs. Chronic diseases of the urgs, than from those which are administered through he stomach.

Now, rational inhalation is but the application of this principle, in the simplest and most direct manner possible, to diseases of the lungs. Chronic diseases of the lungs in a constitution of the lung is involved.

The result of the care and include the stomach; but the train and of the heart are almost always mort